# Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Visitors are required to abide by rules pertaining to clean camps; unnecessary damage to trees, shrubs, and flowers; State fish and game laws, and care with fire at all times. In periods of extremely high fire danger, campers permits are required, which are issued free of charge by any local forest officer.

#### FISH AND GAME

National forests are the sources of almost unlimited sport for the hunter and the fisherman. In many localities these forms of outdoor recrea-



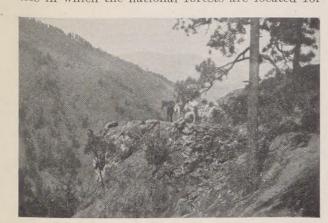
Fertile fields depend upon abundant water supply

tion are largely limited to national forest areas. In the administration of grazing and other uses, consideration is given to fish and game management so that the supply of fish and game may be maintained or increased. State game laws are designed for the protection and perpetuation of game and must be observed. It is the duty of every citizen to obey them conscientiously. Approximately 210 miles of streams on the Weiser National Forest are stocked to a greater or lesser extent with fish, and about 65 miles of suitable streams still remain to be stocked. The number of deer on the forest is estimated to be about 2,000 head. A few elk, planted in the northeastern portion of the forest about 15 years ago, have now increased to 300 head or more. These elk are protected.

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#### COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

Twenty-five per cent of all funds received by the Forest Service from sale of timber, grazing fees, and other sources, is turned over to the counties in which the national forests are located for



A trail affording many breath-taking thrills

school and road purposes. In addition, 10 per cent of all such receipts is expended for roads and trails within the national forests. As its share of the receipts, Adams County receives an average



Summer range on Weiser National Forest

of \$4,000, while Washington County receives annually an average of \$1,100. As the sale of timber, summer homes, and other uses on the Weiser National Forest increase, the money the counties receive will grow in proportion.

The average annual Federal expenditures on the Weiser National Forest for the past eight years are as follows:

Fire control organization and equipment \$5,080 Fire suppression......All other operating expense....

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE.

Improvements, resource surveys, and in-

vestment costs.... The bulk of this money is spent in the two counties in which the forest is located.

\$16,900

The development of roads from the valleys into the timber areas on the forest has made possible the use of large volumes of dead and diseased timber which is given away free of charge. Other timber is sold to ranchers and settlers for their own use at a nominal cost, which covers expenses of administration of this class of sales.

### THE CODE OF GOOD SPORTSMEN

- 1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting
- 2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property—for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you. Violations of game laws should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.
- 3. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, break down his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place. Ask his permission to hunt on his premises.
- 4. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
- 5. Leave a clean camp.
- 6. Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you can not put them out, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.

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#### SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE ON THE FORESTS

- 1. Matches.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
- 2. Tobacco.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. Place them in the road, trail, or bare ground and stamp out with the foot.
- 3. Making camp.—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.
- 4. Breaking camp.—Never break camp until your fire is out—DEAD OUT.
- 5. Burning brush.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away. From June 1 to September 30 no brush may be burned except under written permit.
- 6. How to put out a camp fire.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire.

BE SURE THE LAST SPARK IS DEAD

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### SIX RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

1. Purification.—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil all suspected

- water. 2. Garbage.—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.
- 3. Excretions.—Bury, a foot deep, all human excrement at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.
- 4. Washings.—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.
- 5. Toilets.—Use public toilets where available. They are properly located. Toilets should be at least 200 feet from streams and not in gulches.
- 6. Observe laws.—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or United States forest officer.



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from the valleys into the hills. other roads passable to automobile travel leading In addition to the above there are numerous of fabulous size can be caught

and dark waters of Black Lake, where game trout man each year faces the dangers and difficulties of this road for a few hours' pleasure in the deep Black Lake mining camp. Many an ardent fisher-Mountain Lookout to Black Lake, the abandoned road wends its way for 16 miles past the Smith From Bear Ranger Station a steep old mining

in itself a worth-while trip. course of the Snake for 16 miles to Eagle Bar, is old Ballard's Ferry, following the rock-bound from the Interstate Bridge across Snake River at who make the trip. The Idaho Copper Co.'s road more than repay those of an adventurous bent driver, but the views of the Snake River Canyon

View from Kleinschmidt Grade



of many thrills and even danger to the nervous Cuprum to the ghost town of Helena is a route grade from Cuprum to Snake River and from rival at the top. Likewise the Kleinschmidt year for the scenery which thrills one upon arrough, but many motorists take the trip every top of Cuddy Mountain is steep and more or less The road from Hornet Ranger Station to the

However, a large number of people travel such initiated mountain traveler would rather not face. present various hazards and risks which the un-Some of these roads are fairly good, while others within the forest can be reached by auto roads. Many of the exceptional points of interest

### **VCCESSIBILITY**

name is derived from its principal river, which was named after John Weiser, an old German trapper. It is pronounced "Wee'zer."

remained substantially as originally created. Its ception of a few minor changes, the forest has National Forest on May 25, 1905. With the ex-President Theodore Roosevelt created the Weiser Washington County.

Adams County and the remaining portion is in The northern three-fourths of the forest in

and 20° below zero temperatures are not untures up to 90°; in winter, snow 3 to 5 feet deep elevations have moderate summers with temperaburning hot summers. The more intermediate a region of very mild and short winters, with Devils Range. The climate, as one would expect, varies greatly also. The Snake River Canyon is

The majestic Snake River Canyon



feet on Snake River to 9,000 feet in the Seven The elevation of the forest varies from 1,450 shed, 86,826 acres. of 209,329 acres; and Little Salmon River waterwith direct drainage into Snake River, an area 368,874 acres; the western slopes of the forest, as follows: Weiser River watershed, containing forest is divided into three principal watersheds, of which 97,061 acres are privately owned. The line. The gross area of the forest is 665,029 acres, ern boundary formed by the Idaho-Oregon State west central part of Idaho, with part of its west-The Weiser National Forest is located in the

> NATIONAL FOREST **MEISER**

mer to enjoy a holiday in the national American citizens who come every sumto ebnasands of the thousands of and providing protection for and furnishlines, headquarters buildings, and fences, homes, resorts, etc., keeping up telephone the different permits for pastures, summer of cattle, horses, and sheep, looking after timber sales, the grazing of large numbers fire and other enemies, the supervision of includes protecting the resources against istrative routine within the forest, which each forest. Rangers, each assigned to a conveniently located town is in charge of A supervisor, with headquarters in some

In the practice of forestry, timber is a

California, with two forests in Alaska

to make that will make them of use of all resources which the forests conthe flow of streams, and to provide for the insure a perpetual supply of timber, to preserve the forest cover which regulates

specific ranger district, handle the admin-

placed under the Department of Agritional forests and the Forest Service were allied that on February I, 1905, the na-Forestry and agriculture are so closely as are other branches of agriculture. ods which must be developed scientifically, crop produced from the soil under meth-

life which is required of a forest officer. civil-service methods for the strenuous Its members are carefully selected by plies so many vital needs of the Nation. ministers this public property which sup-The United States Forest Service adand one in Porto Rico.

tered through 30 States, from Maine to of privately owned land. They are seatin their gross area about 24,000,000 acres approximately 160,000,000 acres, including The national forests have a net area of

The national forests are established to

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

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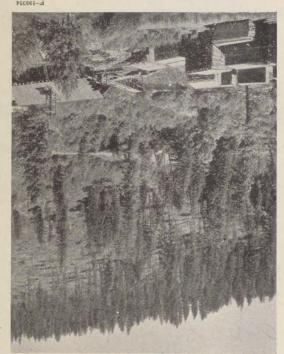
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION NS.FOREST SERVICE



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE UNITED STATES

PREPARED BY

Small sawmill on the Weiser



**IDAHO** NATIONAL FOREST MEISER

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As rapidly as funds are available, the counties and the Forest Service are improving the old roads and building new ones, making the forest

more and more accessible. In addition to roads, 854 miles of trails are maintained for horseback and foot travel, and 250 miles of telephone lines are spread out in a network over the forest, supplying all ranger stations, lookouts, and other places with means of communication. This map shows all roads, trails, telephone lines, and other principal features of interest and value to the recreationist.



Snake River Canyon Road

### ADMINISTRATION

The United States Forest Service is one of the bureaus in the Department of Agriculture. One hundred and fifty-one national forests, with an area of more than 160,000,000 acres scattered over the continental United States, Porto Rico, and Alaska, are under its administration. Each forest is under the direct supervision of a forest supervisor, who has a staff of from one to five (5)

people, and from three to eight rangers. The headquarters office of the Weiser National Forest is at Weiser, Idaho, a modern little city, with a population of 2,724. It has up-to-date schools, churches, stores, and business houses and an excel-lent climate. It is the business center of a large farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing section. Its elevation is 2,114 feet. The forest is divided into five ranger districts, with rangers stationed at Council, Brownlee, Hornet Creek, Bear Creek. and Price Valley.

Administration of a national forest and its resources is a rather complex problem. The successful planning for the protection, perpetuation, and utilization of the timber, grazing, fish and game, recreation, and other resources requires men of vision, courage, and stamina. The field work of these men, while pleasant and extremely interesting, is often very arduous. Forest officers will gladly answer questions about the national forest and explain its management plans and the



A typical stand of mature western yellow pine

### TIMBER

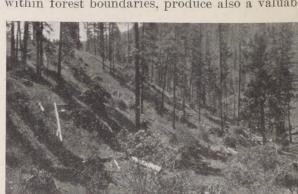
The group of national forests, including the Weiser, in the south central portion of Idaho, forms the northern boundary of a great treeless semidesert area of millions of acres, extending across the southern portion of this State and into Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Oregon. Obviously the existence of such a great reservoir of valuable timber, forage, water, fish, game, and recreational advantages is of material benefit to the population of this region, as well as to the country in general, supplying timber, forage, and a steady flow of water for irrigation, power purposes, and recreation. If adequately protected and properly managed, these resources will last

The Weiser National Forest has an estimated stand of three and one-half billion board feet of merchantable timber, half of which is ponderosa pine. It includes some of the best and most accessible bodies of this very valuable species in the State of Idaho. Between two and one-half and three billion board feet is considered fairly accessible and will be utilized some time in the not far distant future. This body of timber is capable of producing annually in excess of 50 million board feet of timber indefinitely, and the supply will never be exhausted if the annual new growth equals the amount cut and is adequately protected and properly managed.

As other sources of timber are exhausted, or as economic conditions change, timber operations in this region will take up the full allowable annual

# FORAGE

National forests, like other similar lands not within forest boundaries, produce also a valuable



A cut-over area with slash piled ready for burning

crop of forage—grass, weeds, and browse, which is utilized by sheep, cattle, and horses grazed under permit. The Weiser National Forest supports annually for a period varying from three to eight months, 12,000 head of cattle and horses and 39,000 head of sheep. The fee charged 1s 16 cents per head per month for cattle, 20 cents for horses, and 41/4 cents for sheep. Local residents whose ranch properties are dependent on the use of the national forest ranges are given preference in the use of these ranges, which are managed so as to insure their perpetuation and with due regard for watersheds and the use of forage by game. The 150 permittees who run cattle and sheep

on the forest are almost entirely local ranchers to whom very valuable summer range is provided at a very nominal cost.

## WATERSHED VALUES

To a very great extent all streams having their source within the forest are used to irrigate the thousands of arable acres in the valleys adjacent to the forest. Protection of watersheds is one of the primary obligations of the Forest Service and involves the preservation of the ground cover so that erosion may be prevented and so that water



from winter snows and summer rains will not run off too rapidly but will be absorbed by the ground and reach its way into the streams gradually. In the regulation of timber cutting and in the management of grazing, the condition of the watershed is kept constantly in mind so that an

adequate ground cover always remains. In log-



spring development for watering cattle on dry range

ging operations the ground cover is unavoidably disturbed somewhat. However, the areas cut over in a year are so small and nature reasserts itself so quickly that in a few years after logging the ground cover, as a rule, is actually better than it was before being disturbed by logging, provided that destructive methods of logging are not

### RECREATION

The development of highways and roads has opened wonderful opportunities to the farm and city dweller for camping, fishing, and hunting within the forests of this region. It is estimated that at least 7,000 people visit the Weiser National Forest during a year for camping.



roper utilization of forage resources benefits communities as well as the stock industry

Camp-ground facilities in the form of tables, fireplaces, sanitary facilities, etc., are being developed in several places as rapidly as funds permit. Camp grounds have been developed on Mann Creek, Hornet Creek, and Crooked River. The Evergreen Camp on the North and South Highway is very well patronized every year by numerous tourists. Smoky Camp, the refuge of many



campers who are inclined to seek the more out-ofthe-way places, is also provided with good camping facilities. Bear Creek and Lick Creek, although having no developed camp grounds, provide so many fine natural camping places that hundreds of people go there annually.

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(8)

